### KIPLING TO GERMAN EYES.

AN ANALYTICAL ACCOUNT OF THE NOTELIST BY DR. RELLNER.

Mixture of Temperaments and Training-General of His Works Some Opinions of Kipling's Site of the Garden of Eden Ostend Gambling Profits-Ian Maclaren. Loxues, Nov. 25.-Kinling has been interriswed again. This time Dr. Leon Kellner was the suscessful man, and the result was pubtabed in the Neves Wiener Tagblatt. Dr. Kellper seems to have been greatly struck by the

ir of happiness that surrounds Kipling. After his interview he said to himself: "To-day I have seen happiness face to face." The first impression produced by the author need his interviewer was striking in its diver-Whenever Mr. Kipling speaks and sums his face full unon you, you would think you had before you a very wide awake, lively

and harmless child, but the profile shows a strong man, who has not grown up in the at-mephore of the study. I have seldom reenal (we such different impressions from one and the warme face." gipling's wirekroom is described as being of \*surprising simplicity. The north wall is cov-

ared with books half its height, over the door hanrs a portrait of Burne-Jones (Mr. Kipling's to the right near the window stands a plain lable, on which lie a couple of pages conbining verses. No works of art, no convententes, no knickknacks, the unadorned room simple and earnest like a Puritan chapel." I much fear." began the interviewer, "that Thave come too early, and that I have dis-

tarbed you in your work." No. no." interrupted Kipling. "I have done my daily task " "I looked astonished at him." Dr. Kellner continues. "The late lamented Trollope came

m my mind, who under all circumstances a his twenty pages every day, but Trollepe and Elpling! He guessed at once what had as-"I do my daily task conscientiously, but not

all that I write is printed. Most of it goes The waste paper basket under the table here received a vigorous kick, and a mass of

tern-up papers rolled on the ground. Kipling's movements are quick and lively, and, perhaps, somewhat nervous; a thoroughly southern temperament."

The interviewer despairs of giving a report of the interview, which lasted for about five hours, but furnishes to his German readers an analytic account of Kipling, evidently based on information supplied by the novelist himself. He lays stress on the complex influences that have worked upon Kipling's nature. In him are blended three different nationalities. "On the mother's side, Scotlandand Ireland; on the father's. England, though 400 years ago the Riplings came from Holland. There is likewise a mixture of two different temperaments in the genealogy. Both grandfathers were slergymen, but the father is an artist, and the mother has throughout her life told stories in rece and prose. The same complexity existed in the early environment of the future anther, spent in the wonderful world of India, midst the primitive culture of the East on one hand and the most advanced civilization of the West on the other. The child could thus see one family content with four clay walls under a straw thatch, three earthen pots and a handal of rice, curned by hard work, while close by he could find himself surrounded by all the conreniences which Europeans find necessary to make their stay in India bearable. As the shild began to talk he learned to call things by two different names. Kipling speaks Hindustani as fluently as English. Through the serunts he came in touch with all the religious of Asia; his Ayah was Roman Catholic, and he insit with her at the same altar; other sernate took him into the mosques, others introduest him into the temples of the Hindus and As soon as he reached the age of levision he was torn from these marvels and placed at an English school at Westward Ho. But he had scarcely time to learn his new surroundings before he again went to the East to

earn his own bread at the age of 16. For seven years he passed through the dangerous apresulteeship of a journalist in India-danger ous because he remained throughout that time n the plains, even when all other Europeans had fled to the hills. Throughout the heat and the rainy season he remained watching the military and civil organizations of England at work. No man, not even a physician, sees so much of life as a journalist who has eyes to see. Ripling sees and hears with all his senses, and retains all that he sees and hears n his marvellous memory forever The genesis of the "Barrack Boom Ballads" is thus set forth: "Especially he had studied that pour devil, Tommy Atkins, the common soider of England, despised at home, doing all the hard and dirty work of the empire in all the five quarters of the globe without ever receiving a word of thanks. Kipling was espestally struck by the barrack room songs with their striking lilt, their power of expression. which said so much in so few words, and their musing choruses. He removed; the dust and dirt from the unpolished stones, and gave them a new setting after polishing each facet. Some of the 'Barrack Boom Ballads' are actually soldier sough, treated as Heine and Goethe treated the folk-poesy of their native land, but most of them are composed merely in the spirit and to the tunes of old soldier songs."

After "Barrack Room" Ballads" and "Plain Tales from the Hills" had been published, Kip-

ling had made his mark, and Dr. Kellner describes how he met his sudden fortune in the following words: "The Puritanic strain in his nature came out the more strongly at the moment when others-like Burns, for example have less their hold on themselves in the hour eftriumph. Kipling is never so distrustful and elf-critical as when he has around him the eries of praise. I am very distrustful against traise,' said he, 'very distrustful against fame, You know the fate of eighteenth century English literature, how many "immortal" poets that prolifie time brought forth, and yet how much of this "immortal" poetry still lives in our time. To name only one, who reads Pope Sowatays) I often run over these volumes there here he pointed to the "edition de buse" of his works published by Macmillan) and think to myself how much of that which is Brinted on such beautiful paper ought never to have seen the light. How much was written for mare love of gain, how often has the knee been howed in the "House of Rimmon?" (a fa-forite expression of Kipling's)."

With regard to the actual work of the auther fir. Reiner says; "Kipling lays the greatest stress upon form. He has, of course, created a school, and equally, of course, the scholare initate the weakest points of his youthful With superabundance of material with sovmuch totalempt for form. This has much much to lay even extraogant atress upon the work of form. The artistic object of all details was de-

showl of Mr. hipsing to be so as to produce tas same effect upon the render as these detalls themse was have produced upon the writer. an interesting example of this was given ir Mr a ting with regard to Shakespeare's When he visited the Bermudas he was surprised to find when landing on one part of the most how familiar it all seemed to if he came across a lofty cave the was solved. It was exactly the Continued it to himself. On investisource of Shakespeare's play it that the great dramatist had in description of a voyage to the Berstudies and had exactly reproduced the dotalls. First a formula is not completed by The First as full material in perfect That is the ideal of all writers of the ils seeks, in audition, to find the in all he writes. Both in his to even reaches by his own scenar, of whose works and names he has auple, is abortive speech, and thus summed to without having heard of is the theory of

the late Prof. Stricker, which he had contended for in trying to explain the true pature

When Dr. Kellner complained to him of the difficulties he found in comparing the different value he found placed upon English poets in England itself and among foreign nations, Mr. Kipling remarked:

"I perfectly understand the difference of taste, and, therefore, of judgment, on one and the same poet by two different people. I only wonder that now and then agreement does at all exist. You Germans may understand English as far as grammar and dictionary can convey'it to you, but when you translate 'justice' by 'gerschtigkeit,' or 'virtue' by 'tugend.' you by no means call up by these words the same idea which the Englishman thought of when he wrote down these words. We write, it is true, in letters of the alphabet, but, psychologically regarded, every printed page is a picture book, every word, concrete or abstract, a pieture. The picture itself may never come to the reader's consciousness, but deep down below. In the unconscious realms, the picture works and influences us, and that is where the difficulty lies. Every nation has its own picture for every word, and this is passed on unconsciously from generation to generation. The German has quite another kind of pigture for 'gerechtigkeit,' as the Englishman for 'justice.' Now, every poem contains hun-dreds of such pictures. It is rather to be wondered at that any nation can at all understand the poetry of another, and still," he added, refleetively. "the time is rapidly approaching that the nations will understand one another.

From what the interviewer heard from Kipling he was of opinion that the Friends of Peace will find no difficulty in winning Mr. Kipling as a member of their society.

"The annexation of one white nation by another," ne said. "I regard as the greatest crime that a politician can commit. Don't annex

"How about the blacks?" "I am against slavery," was the answer, "If only for this reason, that the white man becomes demoralized by slavery."

Distrustful as he is about himself, he is without bounds in his recognition of others. He admires Stevenson warmly, delights in Henlev's poetry. He expressed himself in high praise of the latest work of Leonard Merrick, "the actor manager." He interests himself in all the literary work of the day, and is at home in all the chief movements and side ourrents in the spiritual life of England. discussing the literary history of England, which Dr. Keilner has in hand, Mr. Kipling

"If I had your book to write, I would attempt in a final chapter to discover the path which may lead from the present chaotic condition of our literature and that of the twen tieth century. I would call the chapter, Between Two Epochs.' I feel that we are between ebb and flood. It is now just what sailors call slack tide. We are waiting for the great personality which will unite all the minor tendencies of the time and collect all the partial and petty forces into one power that will give a new and adequate expression to the

The interviewer concludes his interesting article with the question, "Is that man still to come, or is he already here?"

Some months ago an account was given in these columns of Major Seton Karr's last exploration of Somaliland. Rather more than a year ago he discovered the place of manufac ture of the majority of the flint weapons, tools and instruments of various sorts which in prehistoric times were imported into Europe. At the same time he was convinced that he had discovered the original cradle of mankind, in

fact, the Garden of Eden of the Scriptures. Major Karr is now on his way from Aden further to examine the locality, and prove thoroughly that his view is correct. Writing to the Times, Mr. Markham Adams brings forward several arguments to support Major Karr. As long ago as 1800 Mr. Adams suggested, not indeed Major Karr's exact part of Somaliland, but the immediately adjoining plateau of Central Africa as the cradle of the human race. He then pointed out that "the territory of Eden was not a district through which four rivers had their full course, but was essentially a watersned containing a single river and four 'heads.' And thus it ex-actly corresponds with the great basin of Central Africa, containing the single river, the Shari, together with the heads of the four great rivers, Zambesi, Niger, Nile and Congo, as described by Mr. Stanley in his paper before the Berlin Conference.

Again, the Garden was not identical Eden itself, with which it is so frequently confounded, but was situated in the eastern part of it. and thus exactly corresponds with the magnificent 'paradise' or park 'covering 3,000 lands in the world," full of all kinds of animal life, which the same author describes as beheld from the rocky eminences which lie to the eastward of the central basin. Among all the innumerable pretences at identification, in how many are these three simple, but absointely essential, features, the single river, the watershed, and the eastward position of the Garden, even recognized, far less fulfilled? Nor are the minor characteristics less obviously satisfied. Thus, to confine ourselves to two examples: Beyond the Zambesi itea the land of gold where the mines of the highest antiquity are to be found, while the Niger encome passes the whole land of the blacks."

Assuming the truth of Major Karr's supposition. Mr. Adams points out that the subsequent history of man's never-ending migra-

tions coonects with it at once: "According to the Scriptural account, the parents of our race went forth from Eden toward the east; and this would just correspond with the course that would be taken if they followed, as would most naturally be the ease, the course of the Bahr-el-Ghazal, since that stream trends slightly to the eastward before it turns toward the north. Hence, then, as the migration continued and the human family began to multiply and spread in every direction the parts about Somalifand would soon be reached. And this, again, harmonizes with the territory which Egyptologists are now generally agreed (though nine years ago this was by no means the case in identifying with the land of Poont, that sacred country to which the Egyptians themselves ever look back as

the land of their own origin. "And further down the Nile again we come to the island of Merce, over which, according to Josephus. Moses was once the victorious General, on behalf of the King of Egypt, in his contast with the inhabitants of the Soudan, and where the famous French explorer. Cailland, discovered the venerable ruins of Asaur. If this view be correct-and every discovery since first I wrote has tended to confirm it-the matter, I submit, is one of the very iast importance to all those who concern themselves either with history or Scripture. Nor is its attractiveness diminished by the singular reflection that our own General in the name of Egypt holds the same position and has conquered the same territory as once was held and conquered by Moses; and that while the two empires which count their armed subjeets by the hundred thousand are sending forth a message of universal peace, we ourselves and all the world with us seem most unhappily in danger of coming to blows over the right to seize upon the land of Paradise."

On English trains one may smoke only in such compartments as are marked "Smoking." This system is also found in France, but there the more general custom is to allow smoking in all compartments not marked "No Smoking This last system prevails upon the Orleans Ceinture line, and worked all right till a few days ago, when a serious flaw was discovered. A French woman named Mile. Viron got into a compariment marked "Laproved to be a real Russian Countess. After a little while the Countess produced a cigarette case, lighted a thick eigarette, and proceeded to enjoy a smoke. Mile Viron became the constraint of contents of contents of the constraint of the constr dies Only." Here she was joined by another

to cough, and somewhat testily asked her ompanion to stop smoking, saring: "You see it inconveniences me, and it is not sllowed in this carriage, which is marked

"Ladies Only." The Museovite lady smoked more vigor ously than ever, remarking that, as there was no notice in or outside the carriage to prevent her smoking, she was determined to finish her digarette. Mile. Viron retorted by calling the Countess a bad lot. This was too much for the Russian. Oblivious of the Franco-Russtan alliance, and without any formal declaration of hostilities, she attacked the French woman, and apparently gained a declaive tory. When the train stopped at the Orleans Ceinture station, Mile. Viron, with her features considerably battered and her hat very much awry, fled from the field of battle and

sought assistance from the stationmaster. He immediately called upon the Russian Countees to abandon her cigarette, but she again pointed out that there was no notice any where toforbid her smoking, and went on puffing spirals of smoke into the faces of the stationmaster and guard. The latter, either warned by the fate of Mile. Viron or afraid of international complications, abstained from violence, and the matter is to be referred to arbitration-in the law courts.

On Oct. 22 last the gambling rooms at Ostend were closed, as the club's contract had expired. Very few figures are needed to show the kind of profits these establishments make In spite of having to pay a rent of 400,000 franc a year, this Belgian Monte Carlo made a clear profit of more than 7,000,000 francs this season. To this must be added 90,000 frames in entrance fees, paid by 4,500 temporary members. The heaviest losers last season were an Englishman and a Russian. The drooped \$140,000, and the latter still more-\$180,000. Of course, every one hopes and many expect to win, but cold, hard flaures are against them. Last season's statistics prove that every gambler at Ostend lost on an aver age about \$400.

Naturally, there is keen competition for the lease. The old company has offered the administration to build a fine theatre and to defray all the expenses of its management. The famous M. Blanc of Monte Carlo is the second competitor, and the third is the International Sleeping Car Company. This last company is about to build a great new hotel, which will contain 600 rooms and cost 3,000,000 francs.

Last night at the Raiham Town Hall the Rev.

Dr. Watson (Ian Maclaren) lectured for the first time this season in London upon his American impressions. His attitude was almost uncompromisingly eulogistic. He de-clared the typical American to be "tall, sinewy, nervous, eager, self-confident, and bright," with enormous intellectual possibilities. Uncle-Sam he pronounced a lover of Scotland ia sentimentality chiefly due to Sir Walter Scotti. anxious to connect himself with the past, sentimental below the surface, patriotic, and hospitable to a degree. The characteristics of the average New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago man were amusingly sketched. The New York man is, Dr Watson says, the money maker. The Boston man is the bookworm, and the hum which one hears when entering the city by train comes not from the traffic, but the various Browning societies in full swing. Philadelphia is the city of old families, where each man knows who his next door neighbor's grandfather was. Chicago is the city of hurry, and, in a sense, a coarse city, but one, nevertheless, where a navvy may rise. as in a case which he quoted, to own a magnifi-cent art collection and become a splendid art eritie. Dr. Watson told some interesting stories of the last Presidential election, when he was tackled by the first two people he met-a barber and a boy-and heckled as to his opinions on the currency. On the general question of an Anglo-American alliance the lecturer was most emphatic, declaring that until the Venezuelan dispute there was a deep and bitter feeling against us, greatly removed by our patience, dignity, and self-restraint on that occasion, and since raised to a white heat by our friendliness during the late war. He concluded by appealing to his audience to individually, so far as each could, help in cementing the alli-ance, "in which," he aided, "lies the hope of peace and righteousness throughout the civilized world."

#### "NARROWNESS AT YALE."

Undergraduate Stirs Up the University

by a General Round of Criticism. NEW HAVEN. Dec. 3.-Some excitement has been caused on the Yale campus by the publieditors, Benjamin B. Moore, on "Narrowness at Yale." Mr. Moore sweepingly denounces the undergraduates, the faculty, and the corporation for the narrow and provincial spirit displayed in their management of the affairs of Yale. He declares that Yale men have, in the eyes of the world, "a notorious narrowness," and characterizes them as "crude, unread, and wholly without cultivation," induced principally by "laziness and indifference." Mr. Moore, who is a member of the

present senior class, scores the athletic mania in unmeasured terms, and even has some unpleasant things to say about Dwight Hail, the centre of undergraduate religious effort.

"This lack of breadth." he says, "croeps into even the religious side of the college, Whatever one's individual feelings may be. there is hardly any one who would condemn Dwight Hall as it should be. But many, and Dwight Hall as it should be. But many, and not alrogether unjustly, do condemn it as it is. Besides the men who go to Dwight Hall for the sake of a political pull, or who are persuaded to go there on account of the prestige attached to their names, there are many who go in all sincerity and with the highest motives. But these same men often become so very narrow that they can see nothing, do nothing, know nothing outside of the four walls of Dwight Hall. And these men are just as bad as the others; their hothey is reinfon as

wish to really attain that virtue of life which is their ideal.

The writer also has no fondness for the sophomore society system of Yale, which he regards as another indication of undergrainate provincialism. Mr. Moore's remarks on this subject are rather immely, inasmucia as a committee of the sociomore societies with an ere to their curtainment or about in. This same characteristic, saws lif. Moore, shows itself in the much discussed matter of sophomore societies. Nothing could be in many ways smaller than their present policy, the most marked neuliarity of which is its shortsightedness. They do not seem to see that to nominate and sucharor to run into office a man notoriously unit does them more harm than the winning of a position by a rival society. Its only effect is fo make evident their hack of a competent man, and to arouse indignation at the attempt to force on the college a man unit for the position. Nor could anything be more evil than the custom observed by some of the sonhomore societies of having their men form a clique, associating with no one but their ewn members. There is no marrower man nor one when the solides in the solides more harm to his society.

svii than the custom observed by some of the sophomore someties of having their men form a closue, associating with no one but their dwn a closue, associating with no one but their dwn members. There is no narrower man nor one who in the end does more harm to his society than the weak man—for the strong one will not do it—who cuts hugself off from his former friends and from every one not in his society, it these two things its the narrowness of the two sophomore societies, and were they done away with and a two reforms made there would be not as of their abolishment.

The faculty is no more popular with the present writer than several time-honored institutions of falls. Under such circumstances, he says, "one would expect the faculty to infoor othe little side. Yale has in her faculty many agientid men of whom she or any university may well be orough that she has also a fessilized element. Arrong those who do goan credit to the university there are sup too many professors whose horizon is so limited that they are see not marry professors whose horizon is so limited that

### LAKE SUPERIOR'S WRECKS.

GREAT DAMAGE TO SHIPPING DONE BY RECENT STORMS.

ange of a law solution to provide himself

Unexplained Stranding of Big Steamers-Compasses Believed to Have Been Af-fected by Hidden Banks of Ore-Enermous Cargoes Carried This Season.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 1 .- The bouse of three

of the finest ships ever launched into fresh waer lie along the north shore of Lake Superior between Beaver Bay and Isle Boyale. Masters of a dogon others have tales of hardships encountered on that same coast. Still others have been abandoned by their crews and left to destruction, but have rescued themselves and arrived in port uninjured. Some of these were old wood craft that might have gone to pieces in any summer gale. Others have been pulled onto sandy beaches, lying between jagged reefs of rock, have worked themselves off and have gone on their way unburt, though a quarter of a boat's length would have meant total ruin. In all the history of navigation on Lake Superior there has never been another storm that did as much damage as last week's.
In the November and December storms that sweep over the lakes, accompanied by driving sleet or snow, the masters of ships going up to Duluth or from this city toward the Sault try to get under the lee of the north shore. Its wooded banks, often rising sheer from the water for hundreds of feet, and for 200 miles a mass of rock with scarcely a landing place break the force of the north winds and give protection to the ships. Lake masters are acustomed to sail in part by sight and sound, and not entirely by the compass, like the ocean navigators. They creep up toward where the shore ought to be, sounding their fog whistles all the time, till they get an echo. With the coast thus picked up they steer parallel to it, judging their distance by the intervals between the whisting and the echoes and by the comparative stillness of the water in which they are. The shores are invisible, and the compass is relied on chiefly to give a general direction and guidance. It is a skilful trade, and the risks taken along such a shore as that of rocky Lake Superior are great, but usually the vessel comes sliding into port covered from stem to rudder with white ice, a trifle behind time, perhaps, but ready for another bout with the elements as soon as her eargo is taken out and another put in its place. But the north shore of the lake, besides being as rugged as that of Greenland, is no straight

line. It is a succession of bays and points, the former deep and narrow, the latter running far out and ending in series of islands. Sometimes the islands are emphasized by rock reefs ex-tending still further into the open lake and close enough to the surface to reach any ship unwary enough to come over them. To the Captain standing on his bridge, the sleet driven by a gale, his exposed face as he listens the whistle and its distant echo, that echo grows more distant, till it almost dies away, and he heads a point or two closer to the shore to take it up again. He knows the bays and reefs, for his charts are before him, and his compass shows him he is safe. Suddenly a darker blackness than the storm looms before him, and before the headway of the ship can be checked materially her keel grinds against the beach or her bow runs chock into a sheer ledge of rocks that rises for above his vision.

How a ship's compass could lead her master astray in such manner has been one of the mysteries of Lake Superior for years. boat of a man now here suffered a week ago at a time when he knew his compasses were right. His ship was heading for Duluth, and for safety was two points south of her course. which should have taken her to the entry at Superior, seven miles south from the harbor entrance at Duluth. Without warning the vessel grated on a beach and stopped. An investigation showed her to be on the sand bank at the mouth of Knife River, twenty miles east from Duluth. She was heading directly up the river, almost due north, but the compass still held two points south of the course for Duluth. The boat had, by the charts, turned almost a right angle. Within 125 feet of either side rock reefs ran out into the lake on which she might have cut herself to pieces. To the southerly side, where a trifling less deviation would have taken the vessel, lay an island of rock that would have driven her bow back to her engines and hunched her up into a circle. As it was a tug pulled her off and a survey showed not a dollar of damage. Many such a casualty has occurred from time to time, and the river on which this boat brought up has been the scenn of two or | bie, and a general advance in rates on all cation in the November number of the Yale three groundings every season for years. Some classes of tomage. The American companies Literary Magazine of an article by one of the of them have resulted luckily, others have been that were driven from the field or retired rathtotal losses. The only explanation for these groundings and deviations, according to shipmasters here, is that a great bed of magnetic iron sand lies in the bed of the stream covered by the washings of quartz sand from the rocks f the lake.

The same explanation may account for the recent disasters at other points on the north shore. Indeed, at a gathering of vessel Captains in an agent's office this week they were discussing the remarkable aberrations of compursues this fall which every man had noticed far more than in any previous year. During the week one of the Captains of the great Wilson feet, a man noted as the best and most careful skipper in this line, who has not cost his company a cent for repairs in years, found himself on the north shore and three points off his but the fact was none the less remarkable How did he get there, and what causes the deviation? There have been probably a score of strandings that have not been reported and unexplainable Every Captain in the group the other day agreed that there had been a deviation this fall which had not been poticed during the summer nor ever before, and none could explain it. The compasses seemed to

Every river that flows into Lake Superior from the north between Duluth and the inter-national boundary has its source in bills that are more or less filled with magnetic iron ore. The sands from these ores are borne on the swift mountain currents to the lake and settle there, and their influence is felt 50 to 75 miles out to sea, it is asserted. This is the only explanation the skippers give for the disasters on Lake Superior, but it has never been proved correct. What gives a more decided offset to the needle in the late full, at the very time when it is most depended on, is one of the eep mysteries of a lake that has many mysteries. But that such is the fact every lake Captain will

An unusual feature of the year has been the number of heavy losses of the "touch and go"

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variety, cases where some steel ship has found the bottom or some rock in a place where a rock or the bottom was never discovered be-These steel ships weigh 3,000 tons or so and they have londs of from 4,000 to 6,000 tons more, and when they hit something, no matter how softly, there is a crash. These littie losses have cost from \$1,500 to \$40,000

each, and there have been scores of them this

A good many well-known names have disap peared from the lakes this year. Fifty ships have been taken to the ocean during the past two months, something that is new to lakevessel men, for there has never been an Atlantic femand for lake-built boats before. It is quite likely that some of the fifty will not come back, for they are not of a construction to stand the rack of the ocean very many years. The drain to the ocean has taken from the lakes tonnage capable of carrying about 3,000, 000 tons of freight in a season, and, with the losses of the year, they make a hole in capacity that cannot be filled by the shippards in one year, at any rate. It is not beyond the truth to say that with the expected growth of freight pressing for shipment East next year there will be a famine of ships, and rates will be very much higher than in the past year. This famine may be a most serious matter to the iron miners and the grain growers of the Northwest, and to the coal consumers who get their supplies from the mines of Pennsylvania

Every record of carrying has been smashed time and again during the year. Early in the season the steel freighter Andrew Carnegie put the broom at her masthead, with a cargo of 230,000 bushels of ecrn, or 6,440 tons, and the chooner Polynesia led her class, with 5,729 tons of ore. Soon there came the magnificent steamer Linn, with eargoes of 6,314 tons of ore and 6,496 tons of ourn, and the immense schooner Australia, sister to the Polynests, earried 6,316 tons of wheat. A little later the Superior City was launched and took the lead at once with loads of 7,463 tons of eorn and 7,562 tons of ore. Then came the schooner John Fritz, which carried out of Duluth 7,795 tons of ore, and her sister. the John A. Boebling, took 7,865 tons. The Superior City still holds the broom for ships of her class, and the Roebling for schooners. The steamer Morse, 25 feet longer than the Superior City, has not carried so large a load, and is not intended to do so, having other fune tions that her builders deem more important. All these ships are of what is known as the 400-foot class, the Morse being 475 feet long and the Carnegie, the shortest steamer of the lot, 420. A cargo was carried by the Mohawk that was valued at \$500,000, being the most costly taken on the lakes for many a day. It was all copper and flour. The 7,562 tons of ore carried in one load by the Superior City was discharged in tweive hours, 143 men being engaged in the labor. The Carnegle took 332,100 bushels of oats at a load, almost an elevator full. More than 18,000 tons were moved in one tow by one engine, at a low cost never before approached.

In the spring of 1808 there were forty-three ships under way in lake shipyards, valued at \$5,250,000. What there will be at that dute next year is a question, but there are now elghs freight ships of the largest class, worth from \$150,000 to \$250,000 each, passenger ships, &c., in all a value of about \$2,250,000. A number of shipping concerns are figuring on ships, but the high cost of material and the delay of steel mills are hindering negotiations. The season closed for the lakes, so far as lumber cargoes were concerned, on Nov. 30, and

will close for grain cargoes Dec. 10, while on hulls it ceases two days later. There can be few losses from now, comparatively speaking, though lake underwriters are so anxious to quit that they will not extend insurance as They have had enough, and more. That there will be changes in the manner of nsuring lake hulls and cargoes another year, in consequence of the disasters this season, is certain. Insurance men are now figuring on some method of recouping themselves, but on account of the peculiar conditions surrounding the business it is a hard problem. For the past four or five years the lake marine insurance has been practically all in the hands of a syndiente of British companies that drove out the American concerns in the business by concessions and reductions in rates. On the four years' business they have come out with a loss, it is understood among agents. Another year there will be a general scaling down of insurance values, and the practice of overinsurance both of hulls and cargoes, now general, may be abandoned. There will be a lopping off of many a ship that has always been insurable, and a general advance in rates on all classes of tonnage. The American companies that were driven from the field or retired rather than do business on the margins taken by the British companies will probably come the Brillan companies will probably come back, and with rates equal they will regain the bulk of the insurance. Lately all that has fallen to their share has been the policies that could be controlled by men having interest in both insurance stocks and tonnage. Vessel agents from Buffalo to Duluth will welcome a return to the old methods and will do everything in their power to bring it about.

### BLESS THE POUNDMASTER.

More Geese Need Traverse the Town Personally Conducted by Cops. This notice just sent out to all police preeinets has gladdened the suburban policeman: THE PUBLIC POUND. SITUATED AT EAST 186TH STREET. Near Southern Boulevard,
Borough of Bronz.

TO THE COMMANDING OFFICER. DEAR SIR I hereby notify you in case you receive any stray cattle or abandoned property to

nform me at once. I will call for them promptly. You can notify me through the 87th Precinct, 177th Street, Borough of Bronz. Yours respectfully.

LOUIS WIEGEL. City Pound Master

The city has only one pound. All stray ani-mals captured at Far Rockaway, South Beach or Whitestone have to be taken to the Bronx. This means many miles of travel for the unfortunate policeman who has captured a stray goat or goose at Far Bockaway. There are goat or goose at Far Bockaway. There are many cases where animals on their way to the pound have broken loose and made their escape, whether by the collusion of their custodium heaven knows, which searches the hearts of men. The dignity of the police has often been offended by small boys who will guy a goose conductor in bins.

In consequence of the odium attached to this part of the police service policemen of late in the rural districts have been lax in arresting stray animals. This has caused a falling off in the revenites of the Found Master, and, therefore, he announces that he will go after all stray animals himself.

That Alleged Collision in Hell Gate. It was erroneously reported that the "steam recker Leonard, owned by the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company," had run into and sunk a canalboat in tow of the tag C.P. Ray-mond in Hell Gate, on Friday night. The Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company has no such vessel as the Leonard and the C.P. Ray-mond, which belongs to Fred B. Dalsell & Co. of To South street, was at Perth Amboy on Priday night

> Plans for the New York Season should include

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Inestimable its cost is inconsiderable.

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# COLONEL HAMILTON.

Commander of the Seventh Ohio Volunteers. Says:

### I CAN FULLY RECOMMEND PE-RU-NA AS A REMEDY FOR CATARRH."

An Army of 30,000,000 Catarrh Sufferers in This Country Alone.



COLONEL ARTHUR L. HAMILTON.

before and during the Cuban war, the gal-lant leader of the Seventh Ohio Volunteers

"Besides having the merits of Peruna so fully demonstrated in my family, I have a number of friends who have taken it for catarrh and stomach trouble, and all unite in praising it. As a remedy for catarrh I can fully recommend it."

HEADQUARTERS 7TH REGT., O. V. I., CAMP RUSSELL A. ALGER, VA., JUNE 28, 1898.

Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio: Dear Doctor—Not alone myself, but the majority of my officers and a number of my men, have given Peru-na a thorough trial and have found it to be most excellent to prevent a relapse from the constant change of climate and diet and bad sanitary conditions which must of necessity prevail to a greater or less extent in any army camp.



Mrs. Colonel Hamilton, That Pe-ru-na has become a household remedy in the elegant home of Mrs. Colonel

In letters written to Dr. Hartman, shortly before and during the Cuban war, the gainant leader of the Seventh Ohio Volunteers stated:

"259 Goodale St., Columbus, O.

"Besides having the merits of Peruma I have been taking the same for some time, and an enjoying better health now than I have for some years. I attribute the change to Peruma, and recommend Paraman P mend Pe-ru-na to every woman, believing it to be especially beneficial to them. Mrs. Hamilton's residence is 259 Goodale street, Columbus, Ohio.



Senator Johnson, of Chicago.

Senator Johnson, of Chicago.

Hon. Porter Johnson, who has served four years as State Senator from the Fourth District in the city of Chicago, Ill., and who also is the first Democratic Senator ever elected from that district, writes: "I learned of the catarrh cure, Peru-na, through your advertisement. I can heartily recommend Peru-na as a catarrh eradicator. It cures when all other remedies fail. I applied to several doctors, but they were not able to cure me.

"I took the remedy for fifteen weeks and am now entirely cured. It has been a year and a half since I was cured, and I consider my cure durable. I desire to announce, for the benefit of the public, my experience with the famous catarrh remedy, Peru-na. I was afflicted with the catarrh for five years. My catarrh was chiefly located in the stomach."

Dr. Hartman's latest book will be sent free by The Peru-na Drug Manufacturing Company. Columbus, Ohio. Ask your druggist for a free Peru na Almanac.

G. H. CLOWES THRASHED HIM. John B. Owen Pummelled in Waterbury'

Public Square by His Former Employer. WATERBURY, Conn., Dec. 3.-George H. Clowes, the chief owner of the Randolph & Clowes brass tube and boiler plant, started to go to New York this evening. He met John R. Owen, a former confidential man of the firm, on the public square and soundly thrashed him before a crowd. Owen has been employed re-cently by the Coe Brass Company, whose office is in New York city, and Clowes says he circu-lated stories uncomplimentary to the business and the oredit of Clowes. Clowes promised to

WHOSE MASONIC CHARM IS THIS? Bears the Initials "E. C. B.," and Found in a Thief's Possession.

Among the articles found in the possession of Frank Larkin, the busy negro burglar, who was recently nabbed by the Brooklyn detec in tais "E.C. B." This, Capt. Reynolds relieves, is undoubtedly part of the processis of one of the numerous robberies in which the principle was engaged, and he is anxious to find the owner. tives, is a gold Masonic charm, bearing the

Delay on the Brooklyn Elevated. Trains on the Fifth avenue line of the Brook-

lyn Elevated Bailroad were delayed for about forty-five minutes yesterday afternion, owing to a leakage in an airbrake connection. The accident occurred shortly after the train left the Thirty-sixth street station, at about o'clock, but several trains were right benind orange, but several trains were right benind, and the engineer, after making some repairs, started under reliced speed. The connection soon began to leak again, and at almost every station the leak had to be thinged up. The train finally mached the bridge, and there was a long stop made in order to fix up the wax. In the meantime trains slong the line were held up.

Dallas, Tox., Dec. 3.-The severest cold weather of the winter has prevalled to-day in this part of Texas. Snow has fallen to the northward and eastward of Dallas, and high winds have prevalled.

### YAMANAKA & CO.

take pleasure in announcing the open ing of their new store at

254 FIFTH AVENUE,

Between 28th and 29th Bis., where they have displayed a large variety of

## Japanese Art Objects.

fitted in the most luxurious Japanese style, and an inspection of the same

is invited. Apprepriate Gifts for the Helidays. Rare Old Paintings and Colored Prints a specialty.

### Ladies' Tailoring.

To those desiring EXCLUSIVENESS IN DRESS, Stylish Artistic Tailoring, and PERFECT FIT-TING GARMENTS, we offer unusual oppor-

The zenith of the season passed, we will now make to order \$50 suits, silk lined, at